

broader leaves. Continuing my journey around the pond I found back in the bushes at the margins other specimens with the broad leaves and stouter appearance of *S. longirostra*, but I also found all manner of intergradation between the two, just as one would find with *S. latifolia*. In fact as many forms could have been found as there have been of the common plant. As to the comparative length of bracts and pedicels all I can say is that these organs varied with individual plants just as in *S. latifolia*, and differences in their comparative length are of no value in separating the plants under discussion.

My conclusion then is that *S. longirostra* and *S. Engelmanniana* as described in the manuals are but forms of the same species. Whether *S. Engelmanniana* is technically based on specimens really representing a species distinct from *S. longirostra*, is a question which Dr. Small is now investigating for the North American Flora. At all events, however, the characters heretofore relied on to separate these plants are plainly insufficient.

#### NOTES ON RUTACEAE — II

##### **Xanthoxylum cubense** P. Wilson, comb. nov.

*Zanthoxylum juglandifolium* Rich. Ess. Fl. Cub. 332. 1845.  
Not Willd. 1806.

*Fagara juglandifolia* Krug & Urban, Bot. Jahrb. 21 : 587. 1896.

Type locality : In high mountains of Vuelta de Abajo and around Guanimar, Cuba.

Distribution : Cuba.

##### **Xanthoxylum jamaicense** P. Wilson, sp. nov.

A glabrous tree 5-10 m. tall with a spiny trunk ; branches unarmed or armed with few, solitary, slender, brownish prickles, 3-6 mm. long ; leaves odd-pinnate, 13-24 cm. long ; leaflets 3-9, oblong to oval or somewhat obovate, 2.8-11 cm. long, 1.5-4.8 cm. broad, short-petioluled or sessile, more or less crenate, short and obtusely acuminate or rarely rounded at the apex, cuneate and equilateral or inequilateral at the base, dull or somewhat lustrous above, paler and the venation more prominent beneath ; inflorescence terminal, paniculate-corymbose ; staminate

flowers (immature): sepals 3, semioval to broadly triangular; petals 3, ovate; stamens 3; pistillate flowers: sepals 3, broadly triangular; petals 3, ovate, 2–2.2 mm. long, 1–1.2 mm. broad; ovary 3-carpellary, sessile; follicles (immature) subglobose, 4 mm. in diameter, brown, apiculate, the surface pitted.

Type collected at Dolphin Head, Jamaica, N. L. Britton no. 2318; also collected in hills near Kempshot, N. L. Britton no. 2433.

Distribution: Jamaica.

TRIPHASIA LOUR Fl. Cochinch. I: 152. 1790.

**Triphasia trifolia** (Burm. f.) P. Wilson, comb. nov.

*Limonia trifolia* Burm. f. Fl. Ind. 103. 1768.

*Limonia trifoliata* L. Mant. 237. 1771.

*Triphasia Aurantiola* Lour. Fl. Cochinch. I: 153. 1790.

*Triphasia trifoliata* DC. Prodr. I: 536. 1824.

Note: The illustration of the flower in Burm. f. Fl. Ind. (pl. 35) is incorrectly figured with five petals.

Type locality: Java.

Cultivated and naturalized in tropical and subtropical America as far north as Florida and Texas.

PERCY WILSON.

## THE FIELD MEETINGS OF THE CLUB FOR 1909

In order that the field meetings of the club may be attractive to the members, and also accomplish work of permanent value, it is proposed to arrange a definite plan of campaign for the entire season of 1909.

This will be done in coöperation with the chairman of the local flora committee, so that the local herbarium may be increased where it is weakest, and sufficient material may be accumulated to serve as a basis for a descriptive list of the plants growing within the area prescribed by the preliminary catalog of the club in 1888. The specimens in the club herbarium, together with the collections of the New York Botanical Garden are being critically studied and tabulated, so that when the season opens everything will be in readiness for an effective system of